

Doc. 1915

Interrogation dated 26 February 1946, File 69, Serial 27:

Certificate of Interpreter

I, Tatsuo Fujii, 39921540, being sworn on oath, state that I truly
(Name) (Serial Number)
translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from
Japanese to English respectively, and that the above transcription of such
questions and answers, consisting of eleven pages, is true and accurate to
the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Tatsuo Fujii

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of Feb. 1946.

/s/ Valentine C. Hammack
Valentine C. Hammack, a civilian
Duly Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section,
GHQ, SCAP.

Certificate of Stenographer

I, Ruth F. Anderson, hereby certify, that I acted as stenographer at the
interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions
and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of
my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Ruth F. Anderson

Certificate of Interrogator

I, Valentine C. Hammack, a civilian, certify that on the 26th day of February,
1946, personally appeared before me Naoki HOSHINO and according to Tatsuo Fujii
Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth
therein.

Tokyo, Japan
(Place)

/s/ Valentine C. Hammack

2/28/46
(Date)

TESTIMONY OF HOSHINO

File #69, Serial 18

January 28, 1946

Page 1

Q. Where did you go in 1932, Mr. Hoshino?
A. I went to Manchuria in 1932.

Q. What date, if you remember, did you go to Manchuria?
A. I left Japan on the 12th of July 1932.

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Q. Mr. Hoshino, when did you first know that you were going to be sent over to Manchuria?
A. At the end of June.

Q. And who told you?
A. The Private Secretary of the Minister of Finance told me of this trip.

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Q. What, if anything, did he say to you as to why you were going over there?
A. I was considered competent for the position of Chief of the General Affairs Board.

Q. Did you select the men that went with you in your party?
A. The Private Secretary of the Finance Minister consulted with me and competent persons were picked.

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Q. When you were Chief of the General Affairs Bureau from 1932 to 1936, during that period of four years, did you have any dealings with the Kwantung Army?
A. There was constant liaison between the two.

Q. What did you have this liaison about?
A. There were many matters that came up for question, and as a result of the Japan Manchurian Treaty, liaison was established with the Kwantung Army to deal with these matters.

Q. Give us some examples of the matters.
A. One instance was in connection with the taxation or taxing of Japanese nationals who enjoyed extra territoriality in

Manchukuo, also the railway zone which was under direct Japanese control. In connection with the abolition of these extra territorial privileges and special privileges in the railway zone, matters had to be referred to various organizations, and amongst these was the Kwantung Army.

- Q. Did the Kwantung Army have jurisdiction over the territory of the South Manchurian Railway, or were they restricted to the Kwantung leased territory?
- A. The Kwantung Army had no jurisdiction over the South Manchuria Railway zone, but the Commander in Chief of the Kwantung Army was also Chief of the government of the Kwantung leased territory, and in this capacity he had jurisdiction over the railway zone and leased territory.
- Q. In such cases as you had to deal with the Kwantung Army, who did you take them up with?
- A. This also depended upon the matter under question and the person or persons concerned with these matters and questions.

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- Q. Who was chief of the Kwantung Army during the period 1932 to 1936?
- A. At first it was Lt. General HONJO, followed by Generals MUTO, HISHIKARI, MINAMI, and UEDA -- these four Generals.
- Q. Can you give me an example of any time when you personally took any matters up with these Generals or Heads of the Army?
- A. For instance, I discussed with General UEDA the question of the abolition of extra-territoriality.
- Q. Are there any other cases that you remember?
- A. Another instance was in 1932 in connection with the flotation of Manchukuo public bonds in Japan and the moral support of the Kwantung army under General MUTO was requested for the flotation.
- Q. Why was it necessary to take the flotation of bonds of Manchukuo up with the Head of the Kwantung Army?
- A. As Manchukuo had just been established as a nation and the people in Japan were not well acquainted with Manchurian affairs, it was deemed advisable to obtain the support of the Kwantung Army who were the most powerful Japanese organization in Manchuria. The support was deemed necessary in order to insure the success of the flotation.
- Q. Were these the bonds of Manchukuo?
- A. Yes.

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- Q. Did you know Mr. KISHI, Shinsuke?
- A. Yes.
- Q. When did you first meet him?
- A. It was either in 1934 or 1935 when he came to Manchoukuo.
- Q. Did he have any position or office in Manchoukuo at that time?
- A. He was Vice Minister of the Commerce and Industry Department.
- Q. And he came there from Japan for that office in 1935?
- A. Yes about that time. I am not sure about the exact date. I might have met Mr. KISHI before, but I do not remember the occasion.

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- Q. When he was Vice Minister of Commerce and Industry you were then Vice Minister of Finance. Did your departments have a great deal to do with each other in connection with the government business?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Give us examples of matters that you had under consideration?
- A. An instance is the five-year plan. This plan would be formulated by the Commerce and Industry Ministry and assistance on financial questions would be given by the Finance Ministry.
- Q. In connection with the five-year plan, did you have a great deal to do with the drawing up of the plan?
- A. Yes. On financial matters.
- Q. Who else besides yourself and Mr. KISHI took part in the development of the five year plan for Manchoukuo?
- A. There were many people from the South Manchuria Railway Company and the General Affairs Board who took part.
- Q. What was the purpose of this plan?
- A. Instead of the haphazard development that took place during the four or five years after the establishment of Manchoukuo, it was deemed necessary that a concrete, co-ordinated plan be formulated. It was thought extremely important that the plans for the development so far as the Manchoukuo government was concerned should be coordinated with the developments that were being planned and carried on by the South Manchurian Railway Company; and in making up this plan it was the purpose to co-ordinate these two different branches so that they would work as an integrated whole.

Page 1

- Q. Mr. KISHI was Vice Minister of Industry and Commerce when you were there. Did he ever become connected with the General Affairs Board?
- A. Mr. KISHI became Vice Chief of General Affairs Board.

Page 2

- Q. Did he work under you as Chief of the General Affairs Board?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you and Mr. KISHI work together in working out the economic plans for the development of Manchoukuo?
- A. Yes I worked together with Mr. KISHI.
- Q. What was the plan that you worked out for the economic development of Manchoukuo?
- A. We worked on the five year plan for the Manchoukuoan industry and the development of Manchurian national resources, and in connection with agriculture, reforming the variety of agricultural crops and the increase in their production.

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- Q. Did he (General ITAGAKI) work with you in connection with the development of the five-year plan?
- A. At the time we worked together.
- Q. Who had the final say so far as the Kwantung Army was concerned? What officer? That is in making decisions on matters that were put in the five-year plan or left out of it.
- A. The Commander of the Kwantung Army.
- Q. Did the Chief of Staff have the final say in most matters?
- A. I don't think so. I think the Commander of the Kwantung Army. The Kwantung Commander had been serving for a long time, so he knew the actual conditions and the situations and therefore he had the final say.

Page 10

- Q. What was the Manchurian Heavy Industrial Company?
- A. It was a corporation to combine and develop the heavy industries of Manchukuo.
- Q. Do you know when it was formed.

- A. The plan was formulated in 1937, but the corporation was formed in the early part of 1938.

Page 11

- Q. What was Mr. MATSUOKA's position so far as the Industrial Development Corporation was concerned?
- A. The industries of Manchuria were formerly under the South Manchurian Railway, and to form a new corporation brought a certain amount of hesitancy from Mr. MATSUOKA. However, with the development of railroads in north China, the South Manchurian Railway had to give aid to the North China railways. So Mr. MATSUOKA agreed to the formation of the Manchurian Industrial Development Corporation.

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- Q. What was the disagreement between Mr. MATSUOKA and the Kwantung Army as to the formation of this Manchurian Industrial Development Corporation.
- A. There was no special reason, except as I stated above, the one just mentioned.
- Q. Did the Kwantung Army insist upon this plan being carried out?
- A. The Kwantung Army agreed upon this plan and supported the plan.

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- Q. In December 1937 Manchukuo promulgated the Industrial Development Corporation Administration Act. Do you know why that was promulgated?
- A. The ordinary laws were not appropriate, so they established this special administrative law.
- Q. Do you mean to establish this company?
- A. This law took in the matters concerning the investments by the government, the profit sharings, and supervision by the government of this corporation.
- Q. Did these matters come within the jurisdiction of the General Affairs Board?
- A. The Director of the Industrial Department has the responsibility over this industry. However, the General Affairs Board assisted in making up the laws in the operation of the company.

Page 15

- Q. When did you leave Manchukuo?
- A. July of 1940.

- Q. And why did you leave Manchukuo?
- A. I left Manchukuo to become the director of the Enterprising Bureau under the Second Kono Cabinet.
- Q. Is the Enterprising Bureau the same as the Cabinet Planning Board?
- A. It is the same and I prefer "Cabinet Planning Board".
- Q. How large a board was the Cabinet Planning Board?
- A. About one hundred persons were in the Cabinet Planning Board.

- Q. Did the Planning Board undertake to work out an economic plan for Japan while you were connected with the Cabinet Planning Board?
- A. Yes it made economic plans for Japan.
- Q. Did your Board under your direction as Chief prepare an economic plan for business, manufacturing, and industry in Japan?
- A. Yes there was a plan made in the Cabinet.
- Q. What did the plan provide for?
- A. The industries dealing in the same line should organize and make a solid group, and through this group they should undertake to carry on their duties. And the government control should be through this group.
- Q. Was the government to appoint the directors and managers of this organization?
- A. The government was to nominate the head of the group.
- Q. Was this plan after the plan that had been adopted in Manchukuo?
- A. This plan was different from the one adopted in Manchuria.
- Q. How did it differ from the one adopted in Manchuria?
- A. The fundamental difference is that the one in Manchuria was a corporation and not trying to organize all the industries -- just one big corporation by itself -- and aside from that there were other independent corporations. In Japan it was a group, and not a corporation, just an association or a sort of medium for holding together.

- Q. In Manchuria did the government appoint the President of the big corporation?
- A. Yes.

- Q. In Japan did the government form a control association and appoint the director and President of that control association?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did that association include the corporations in the same line industry as members of the association?
- A. Yes.

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File #69, Serial 21

Feb. 7, 1946

- Q. What did you do in making up this plan looking towards the development in East Asia?
- A. It was a plan envisaging the development of the resources of Manchuria, China, and East Asia in general since Japan itself did not have all the necessary resources.

Page 17

- Q. Who was the foreign minister of the second KONOYE cabinet?
- A. MATSUOKA.
- Q. MATSUOKA announced a new foreign policy after he became foreign minister, did he not?
- A. I don't remember exactly.
- Q. Do you know what the foreign policy for Greater East Asia of MATSUOKA was, and if so, state what it was.
- A. It was pretty much what I have said before - it was to establish cordial relations among the various nations in East Asia.
- Q. Did MATSUOKA's plan contemplate more than Japan and Manchukuo?
- A. It included China at least.
- Q. Did the MATSUOKA plan contemplate treating the new Nanking China Government in the same way as it did Manchukuo which had been established by Japan?
- A. No, in a different way.
- Q. How?

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- A. Well the difference lay in the fact that under the Japanese-Manchuria Treaty very close military and political ideas were formed, whereas the Japanese relations with the Nanking government were not as close.

Page 2

File #69, Serial 24

January 31, 1946

Q. When were you appointed Vice Minister of the Finance Department; what date?

A. 1936.

Q. Do you remember the date?

A. I do not remember.

Q. When did you become Chief of the General Affairs Board?

A. I became Chief of the General Affairs Board in December 1936.

Q. What were the duties and what did the General Affairs Board handle in connection with the Government of Manchukuo?

A. It was directly under the Premier of the Manchukuo Government. This Bureau took charge of budget enterprise statistics, personnel, legal matters, and information.

Q. Did they have general control and supervision over the affairs of the other bureaus, too?

A. This Bureau under the control of the Premier had some control over the other bureaus. The Premier controls this Board and through this Board controls the other bureaus under the order of the Premier.

Q. It was one of the most important divisions of the Manchukuo Government, was it not?

A. Yes.

Q. When you became Chief of the General Affairs Board did you take Mr. SAKIYAMA's place?

A. Mr. SAKIYAMA was Vice President. The first chief was KUMAI, the next chief was ENDO; following that NAGAKURA; following him came ODATE and I succeeded Mr. ODATE as chief.

Q. How long did you continue as the Chief of the General Affairs Board?

A. Three and one-half years approximately.

Page 3

Q. Until the end of 1939?

A. Until July of 1940.

Q. And where did you go?

A. I returned to Japan.

Q. And did you have an office with the Japanese Government then?

A. I was head of the Enterprising Bureau.

- Q. Under what department of the Japanese Government or was that a separate department?
- A. This Department came directly under the control of the Premier.
- Q. Who was the Premier?
- A. Prince KONOYE. I became a minister without portfolio under this Department, the Enterprising Bureau.
- Q. And did you continue as minister without portfolio to the KONOYE Cabinet from its beginning until the end which would include the second and third cabinets?
- A. I resigned April 1941 during KONOYE's second cabinet.
- Q. Were you at all times the head of the Enterprising Bureau while you were acting as minister without portfolio?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you have charge of any other bureaus or departments as minister without portfolio?
- A. No other bureau.
- Q. What did the Enterprising Bureau do, Mr. HOSHINO? What was its duties and how did it function?
- A. This Department was formed to collaborate the various departments and to make future plans for the coming year.
- Q. In so doing did they have any connection with the Manchoukian Government?
- A. No connection with the Manchoukian Government.
- Q. So that the Enterprising Bureau was making plans for Japan proper?
- A. Yes, just plans for Japan proper. It made plans to export and import from Manchukuo; made plans as to just what to send to Manchukuo and what Japan imported from Manchukuo. The General Enterprising Bureau made plans for the coming year

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only so far as Japan was concerned but there was included necessarily in those plans the relationship between Japan and Manchukuo so far as the importation of goods and raw materials from Manchukuo and what Japan would send to Manchukuo by way of export.

- Q. Did any dispute ever arise between your Bureau and the Manchoukian representatives as to what these plans would cover -- exports and imports?
- A. There were no special disputes between the Manchoukian Government and the enterprising Bureau.

- Q. Did the Enterprising Bureau have anything to do with the financing of industries in Manchukuo?
- A. There was a financial plan set up within the Japanese plans. There was a certain amount allotted to assist Manchoukuo. However, I cannot say that it was directly appropriated to the financing of industries.
- Q. Was it loaned or advanced to the Government?
- A. In the plan there is a certain amount to be invested in Manchoukuo. It does not concern industry alone; but just so much investment in Manchoukuo. It included industry and other governmental requirements. There was so much allotted to Manchoukian industry and other governmental functions. However, our Bureau did not concern itself with how it should be used by Manchoukuo. It was the Finance Department which took care of such matters.

Page 5

- Q. Was the Kwantung Army separate from the railroad zone?
- A. It was separate but the Kwantung Army head was the Governor of the Kwantung territory.
- Q. The consulates also had their separate functions at that time, did they not?
- A. Yes.
- Q. After you went there in 1932 was a change made?
- A. Yes, a change was made.
- Q. And what did they have then?
- A. The Kwantung Army Commander is the "mbassador to Manchukuo and the Ambassador controlled the consulate, the Manchurian Railway and the Kwantung Government.
- Q. Then did that take place? Was that after you went to Manchukuo?
- A. Yes.
- Q. In 1932.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Was there any change in this arrangement in 1934?
- A. There were some changes made.

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- Q. What were the changes? Maybe I can help you by asking you whether in 1934 the Commander of the Army and the Ambassador were combined into one man so that the "mbassador represented the Japanese Government in the carrying on of the functions of Government as far as the Kwantung leased territory and the South Manchurian Railway Company zone were concerned. Is that

correct?

A. Yes.

Q. When they combined the Commander of the Army with the Ambassadorship it became necessary that they always have a military man as the Ambassador to Manchukuo? Is that right?

A. Yes.

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Q. What did you have to do with the Five Year Economic Plan that was drawn up in 1936?

A. When the Five Year Plan was drawn up I was in the Finance Department; therefore, I was connected on the finance side of the plan.

Q. When did the five year plan become effective; when did it go into effect?

A. From 1937.

Q. As Chief of the General Affairs Board did you have anything to do in connection with it?

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A. After I became the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau I had general connection with it.

Q. Whom did you work with in connection with the five year plan?

A. I worked with Finance Minister and its Vice Minister; the Industrial and Agriculture Minister and its Vice Minister; the head of the Enterprising Bureau, the Communication Minister and the Vice Chief of the General Affairs Bureau.

Q. Did you work with Mr. KISHI, Shinsuke (Nobusuke) ?

A. Yes.

Q. What position did he hold then?

A. Vice Minister of the Industrial Department.

Q. At that time Gen. ITAGAKI was the Chief of Staff. Did you work with him?

A. I consulted Gen. ITAGAKI on various matters.

Q. What matters did you take up with him?

A. I do not remember very clearly but we discussed various matters including the five year plan.

Page 16

- Q. Do you have any knowledge as to how Mr. AIKAWA came to come over there at that time to Manchukuo?
- A. I believe he was encouraged by the Japanese Government to go to Manchukuo.

Page 17

- Q. Do you know why?
- A. Several enterprisers were sent to Manchukuo to study and investigate the economic state in Manchukuo. Mr. AIKAWA was one of them.
- Q. During that time was there any opposition on the part of the Kwantung Army to the Zaibatsu making an investment in Manchukuo?
- A. At first there seemed to have been an opposition from the Kwantung Army but I do not think there was any special objections.
- Q. What was the reason that the Kwantung Army made any objection to the Zaibatsu making investments in Manchukuo?
- A. The army in general did not oppose the Zaibatsu but there existed such an atmosphere among the Kwantung officers. The Kwantung officers believed that since the Zaibatsu monopolizes industry in Japan such should not happen to the industries in Manchukuo. Therefore, the opposition on the part of the army.

Page 18

- Q. Was there any differences of opinion as to the handling of industries between the Kwantung Army and the South Manchuria Railway?
- A. There was no particular difference between the Kwantung Army and the South Manchuria Railway. However, the South Manchuria Railway advocated a Japanese corporation, while the Kwantung Army advocated a Manchoukian corporation.
- Q. Why did the Kwantung Army advocate having a Manchoukian corporation rather than a Japanese corporation?
- A. The Kwantung Army advocated the Manchoukian corporation because as long as the industry was Manchoukian it should be controlled by the Manchoukians in all affairs. This was not a Kwantung Army policy but a tendency towards that aim.
- Q. Was the tendency to develop Manchoukuo as a self-integrated unit or a self-supporting unit of government? Was this policy on the part of the Army to make Manchoukuo self-controlled so far as materials and manufactures were concerned?

- Q. Yes, it was. The industries in Manchoukuo should be controlled by the Manchoukians and in order to communicate with Japan the Manchoukuo-Japan Economical Committee was formed to act sort of as a liaison.

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- Q. When did you next see Mr. AIKAWA?
A. I do not remember.
Q. Did you see him more than once in Tokyo?
A. I met him two or three times in Tokyo.

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- Q. Did you talk with him about the possibility of his coming over to Manchukuo and interesting himself in the development of the country?
A. We did discuss about such matters.
Q. What particular matters did you discuss?
A. Mr. AIKAWA stated that in order to develop Manchukuo Japanese machinery and financial aid was insufficient. Therefore, other foreign investments were necessary in order to establish the industry in Manchukuo, particularly American aid, investment.

Page 21

- Q. What was Mr. AIKAWA's plan?
A. In order to develop the industries in Manchukuo various industries, such as coal, steel and machine industries, must be consolidated. This consolidated industry should be controlled by the Japan Industrial Corporation. Japan alone cannot finance this big project so they need outside help, preferably United States investments.
Q. Was Mr. AIKAWA's plan in writing?
A. There may have been a pamphlet published by Mr. AIKAWA.
Q. Did you discuss this plan when you were in Manchukuo with Mr. KISHI?
A. Yes.

Page 22

- Q. When was the Manchurian Heavy Industries Corporation formed?
A. I believe it was formed in the latter part of the fall of the year 1937.
Q. Did the General Affairs Board have anything to do in connection with the organization of that Corporation?

- A. In order to make the special laws or decrees for the Manchurian Heavy Industries Corporation there was the conference of various ministers and the General Affairs Bureau had connections in this conference. In order to formulate a treaty between Manchukuo and China, the Japanese Manchurian Economical Commission has to make liaison between the two countries and the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau is a member of that Liaison Economical Committee, so, therefore, the General Affairs Bureau has connection.

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- Q. You were the representative of the General Affairs Board upon this liaison committee?
- A. Yes.
- Q. As such representative what did you do with the preparation of this treaty or this agreement?
- A. I was present at the conference and I agreed upon the plan.
- Q. And did you draw up the agreement?
- A. I did not draw up the agreement. I merely agreed upon this.
- Q. Did you make any suggestions or changes in it before it was finally signed?
- A. I did not make any changes or suggestions.
- Q. Was Mr. AIKAWA at these conferences.
- A. He was not present.
- Q. Who were present at these conferences?
- A. Those present at the conference were Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, Industrial Minister, and Chief of the General Affairs Bureau from Manchukuo. And from the Japanese side there were the Chief of Staff.
- Q. Was that TOJO the Chief of Staff?
- A. Yes. (resuming) Consular from the Embassy.
- Q. Who was he?
- A. MORIYA or SAWADA. (resuming) And experts nominated by the Japanese Government and the Governor of the Kwantung Prefecture.

File #69, Serial 27

February 26, 1946

Page 1

- Q. Just what was the purpose and duties of the Planning Board, Mr. Hoshino?

A. The general duties of the Cabinet Planning Board are mainly in two parts: The general arrangement of the various departments and the formation of yearly plans.

Q. And what do you mean by the formation of yearly plans?

A. By that I mean the production plans and material distribution plans and various other minor details such as for transportation to carry out the material distribution.

Page 2

Q. And during that period of time you not only made the necessary plans for the administration of the Empire of Japan but also plans required for the supply of munitions and materials for the Japanese Army in China? Is that not correct, Mr. Hoshino?

A. In this Planning Board, the only plans made for material distribution is an over-all plan and it does not go into any detail matter. For instance, if the Navy and Army and the civilian populace submit certain plans to carry out their needs, the Cabinet Planning Board makes the necessary plans with respect to the amount of material available. The Cabinet Planning Board is not concerned as to whether the amount of material is to be used by certain forces in China or another certain amount will be used by certain forces in Japan Proper. It only takes in the over-all estimates from the various demands.

Q. And from what source, Mr. Hoshino, would you receive the various demands and estimates of materials and supply that would be needed in connection with your yearly plan?

A. They are submitted by the various departments such as the Army, the Navy, or the Agriculture, and so forth.

Q. Is it not a fact, Mr. Hoshino, that over the years before you became president of the Planning Board and thereafter that the demands of the Army and Navy had constantly increased?

A. Yes, it has increased.

Q. And is it not a fact that in 1939 and 1940 and prior thereto the Army and Navy were increasing their demands for supplies not only for the war in China but in contemplation of the possibility of war with other powers?

A. That I cannot say. The increase in material distribution was for the purpose of carrying on the war in China, however, the exact contents and the reason therefore was kept a secret by the Army and the Navy and, therefore, the Cabinet Planning Board knew nothing as to their use.

Q. But you did know, Mr. Hoshino, did you not, as stated a moment ago that the demands of the Army and Navy for supplies increased each year?

A. Yes, that is certain.

(Doc. 1915)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, E. E. DANLY, hereby certify:

1. That I am Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, G.H.Q., S.C.A.P., and as such have possession, custody and control of original or copies of documents obtained by the said Section.

2. That Document 1915 contains seven interrogations of Hoshino, Naoki taken on the following dates:

28 January 1946
31 January 1946
4 February 1946
7 February 1946
11 February 1946
26 February 1946
1 April 1946

3. That the interrogations of Hoshino, Naoki above referred to on the 28 January 1946, 31 January 1946, 4 February 1946, 7 February 1946 and 11 February 1946 were delivered to me by Henry A. Hauxhurst, interrogator, duly certified, and that the interrogations on 26 February 1946 and 1 April 1946 were delivered to me by Valentine C. Hammack, interrogator, duly certified, and that the original or a copy thereof has at all times been in my possession as Chief of the Document Division of the International Prosecution Section, G.H.Q., S.C.A.P.

7/30/46 /s/ E. E. Danly
E. E. DANLY

Doc. 1915

HOSHINO, Naoki Testimony.

Interrogation dated January 28, 1946, File 69, Serial 18:

I, Denis Kildoyle, being sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively, and that the above transcription of such questions and answers, consisting of seventeen pages numbered 1 to 17 inclusive, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Denis Kildoyle

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of February 1946.

/s/ Henry A. Hauxhurst
(Name and Rank)

Duty Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP

I, Edna M. Hickam, hereby certify that I acted as stenographer at the interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Edna M. Hickam

I, Henry Hauxhurst, certify that on the 28th day of January 1946, personally appeared before me Naoki HOSHINO and according to Denis Kildoyle, interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein.

Tokyo, Japan
2 February 1946

/s/ Henry A. Hauxhurst

Interrogation dated February 4, 1946, File 69, Serial 19

4 Feb 1946

I, T/3 Ben Oshita, Serial Number 38668221, being sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English, respectively, and that the above transcription of such questions and answers, consisting of 17 pages numbered 1 to 17 inclusive, is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Ben Oshita

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of February 1946

/s/ Henry Austin Hauxhurst (Name and Rank)
Duty Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section, GHQ, SCAP

I, Edna M. Hickam, hereby certify that I acted as stenographer at the interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Edna M. Hickam

Doc. 1915

Interrogation dated January 31, 1946, File 69, Serial 24.

I, Ben Oshita, 38668331, being sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and From Japanese to English respectively, and that the above transcription of such questions and answers, consisting of twenty-four and one-quarter pages, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Ben Oshita
(Interpreter's Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of Feb. 1946

/s/ Henry A. Hauxhurst
(Name and Rank)
Duty Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section, GHQ,
SCAP

I, Jewel E. Newman, hereby certify that I acted as stenographer at the interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Jewel E. Newman
(Stenographer's Signature)

I, Henry Austin Hauxhurst, certify that on the 31st day of January, 1946, personally appeared before me Naoki FOSHINO, and according to Ben Oshita, Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein.

/s/ Henry A. Hauxhurst
(Name and Rank)

2-27-46
(Date)

Doc 1915

I, Henry Austin Hauxhurst, certify that on the 4th day of February 1946, personally appeared before me HOSHINO, Naoki, and according to T/3 Ben Oshita, interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein.

Tokyo, Japan
6 Feb 1946

/s/ Henry Austin Hauxhurst

Interrogation dated February 7, 1946. File 69, Serial 21.

I, ROBERT M. BOYD, Lt. USN, 236713, being sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively; and that the above transcription of such questions and answers, consisting of thirty (30) pages, are true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Robert M. Boyd
Robert M. Boyd, Lt. USN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of February, 1946.

/s/ Henry Austin Hauxhurst
HENRY AUSTIN HAUXHURST
Duly Detailed Investigating Officer
International Prosecution Section, GHQ,
SCAP

I, DINAH BRAUN, hereby certify that I acted as stenographer at the interrogation set out above, and that I transcribed the foregoing questions and answers, and that the transcription is true and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Dinah Braun
DINAH BRAUN

I, HENRY AUSTIN HAUXHURST, certify that on the 6th day of February, 1946, personally appeared before me HOSHINO, Naoki, and according to LT. ROBERT M. BOYD, USN, Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein.

Tokyo, February 12th, 1946.

/s/ Henry Austin Hauxhurst
HENRY AUSTIN HAUXHURST
